THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV. WEDNESDAY, November 1, 1809. No. 1205.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

BUILDING LOTS.

SIX Acres of Ground on Grant's Hill and within the Borough, have been laid out into building Lots. They will be let on very reasonable terms on perpetual leases.

Apply at the Office of *WILLIAM WILKINS*, where a plan of the lots may be seen.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1809. tf

Just Published, and for Sale,

AT ZADOCK CRAMER'S BOOKSTORE,
SIGN OF FRANKLIN'S HEAD, MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.

ALMANACKS FOR 1810.

☞ Orders for Magazines, Common and German Almanacks for 1810, Spelling Books, Primers, &c. &c. will be punctually attended to. Merchants are particularly requested to send in their orders early, to prevent disappointments.

Z. C. has on hand, and purposes keeping, a supply of BLANK BOOKS of all sizes, with which he will supply merchants on low terms, wholesale and retail.

September 27, 1809. tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Offers for Sale, on the lowest terms, the following articles, viz.

Cloths and cassimeres	Blue, red and green serges
Blue, drab and mixed plains	Cords and velvets
Rose and point blankets	Cotton and linen goods
White, red and yellow flannels	Sewing silks, pins, &c.

ALSO,

Looking Glasses, Tea Trays, bread baskets, brass andirons, shovels and tongs, candlesticks, snuffers, bellows, knives and forks, penknives, razors and scissors, and a great variety of other articles of hardware and dry goods, all of which he is determined to dispose of at very reduced prices.

C. P. WAYNE,
No. 130, High Street, corner of Fourth Street, Philadelphia

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Escaped from the Jail in the Borough of Huntingdon, on the night of *Monday* the 4th inst. a certain

James Nichols,

aged about 23 years, 5 feet 7 inches high and smooth faced. His Father lives in Bedford county, and he has a wife in Frankstown settlement. Whoever takes up said Nichols and delivers him at the Jail in Huntingdon shall have the above reward.

THOMAS PATTERSON, *JAILOR.*

Huntingdon, *September* 7, 1809.

NEW BOOK STORE.

JOSEPH PARKER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
LAW AND *MISCELLANEOUS*
BOOKSELLER,
Wood Street, corner of Fourth, PITTSBURGH.

JOSEPH PARKER has obtained from messrs. *Wm P. Farrand & Co.* and messrs. *Hopkins & Earle*, of Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of LAW, MISCELLANEOUS, and SCHOOL, BOOKS, comprising all the new works of each kind; all the important standard authors in science and general literature, together with a complete assortment of Greek and Latin classics, and school books of every description. Paper, quills, pencils and other stationary as above. The whole of which is intended for the supply of Bookstores, Circulating Libraries and Schools, through the western country, and will be furnished at the Philadelphia prices, with the addition of only four dollars per cwt. the *lowest carriage* price.

September 12, 1809.

N. B. J. Parker has made such arrangements with the houses of Wm. P. Farrand and Co. and Hopkins and Earle, that he will regularly receive from them all their own and other new publications, as well as all new imported books; and, through them, will be enabled promptly to supply all orders for particular books.

☞ Country Linnen and clean linnen and cotton Rags, will be taken in payment.

STEAM FLOUR MILL.

THE public are hereby informed that the *STEAM MILL*, is now in operation and will afford a constant supply of *Wheat* and *Rye Flour* in all their different qualities manufactured in the first stile, and also of *Bran*, *Chopped Rye*, and *Corn*.

Five Shillings cash per bushel will be given for a few thousand bushels of good Wheat if delivered before the 15th of November next. Rye will be taken at 40 cents per bushel or 56 lbs.

GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 12, 1809. tf.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of sundry writs of *venditioni exponas* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 13th day of November next, the following described property, viz—

Lot No. 413, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, bounded by lot No. 412, by Virgin alley, and by lot No. 414; sixty feet wide, and in depth from Fifth street to Virgin alley about 240 feet; on which are erected a two story brick house and kitchen. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Gray, deceased.

Also, lots No. 425 and 426, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, bounded northwardly by Sixth street, south eastwardly by Grant Street, Southwardly by Virgin alley, and northwardly by lot No. 427. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John D. Littleford.

And by virtue of a writ of *levari facias*, issued out of the same Court, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the time and place aforesaid, a tract or parcel of land, situate in the county of Westmoreland, formerly the counties of Bedford and Cumberland, and now the county of Allegheny, beginning at a marked white oak, at the side of the Monongahela river, thence by lines of marked trees all round, north eighty degrees east, 16 perches to a marked white oak; north eighty degrees east, 72 perches to a marked chesnut oak; north twelve degrees east, 196 perches to a marked white oak; north forty eight degrees west, 57 perches to a marked sugar tree; north ten degrees west, 50 perches to a marked sugar tree; south sixty degrees west, 120 perches to a marked white oak; south fifty degrees west, 80 perches to a marked Spanish oak; south twenty degrees west, 54 perches to a marked hickory; south eighty degrees west, 14 perches to a marked white oak, at the side of said river; thence up the same on the several courses, 160 perches to the place of beginning; containing two hundred and forty-one acres and allowance. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George Isherwood and John Gill.

WILLIAM WOODS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, October 25. 1809.

Borough Ordinances.

Be it ordained by the Town

Council of the Borough of Pittsburgh, That, when two-thirds or more of the owners of lots on any quarter of the Diamond or Public Square have agreed to pave with round stones, they shall proceed in the same manner, and under the same regulations, as the streets are directed to be paved, by the seventh section of Ordinance No. 60, passed on the 29th day of May 1807, and that this be considered as a supplement thereto.

Enacted into an Ordinance the 9th day of October, 1809.

Attest. L. STEWART, *Town Clerk.*

Be it ordained by the Town

Council of the Borough of Pittsburgh, That every person who shall come to market in this Borough, and who shall not immediately (after a reasonable time to unload his, her or their produce) remove his, her or their horse or horses or oxen out of the Public Square or *Diamond*, shall forfeit and pay a fine of twenty-five cents for every horse or ox such person owns, and found standing in the Public Square or *Diamond*; which fine shall be recovered as other fines are, one half whereof shall go to the use of the Borough, and the other half to the High Constable.

And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the High Constable to attend at the market during market hours, for the purpose of carrying the foregoing section of this ordinance into complete effect; and it shall be his duty to notify the owners of horses, for six successive market days, to remove their horses as aforesaid, and upon their, or any of their neglect or refusal so to do, on any market day, he shall then take charge of their horses, and keep them until the said fines shall be paid respectively, and for his attending on such market days, as there may be no fines, he shall receive from the Borough the sum of fifty cents.

Enacted into an Ordinance, the 9th day of October, 1809.

Attest. L. STEWART, *Town Clerk.*

Joseph Parker,

Has for Sale, at his Bookstore, The
Assembly's Missionary Magazine;
OR
Evangelical Intelligencer.

Published under the patronage of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, for 1805, 1806, 1807 and 1808, bound and in monthly publications—which he constantly receives from W. P. Farrand, editor.

Pittsburgh, October 16, 1809.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Farm known by the name of *HAMILTON HALL*, eleven miles above Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela river, containing about 280 acres of first rate land, 100 acres of river bottom cleared and under good fence, 25 acres of which is good timothy and clover meadow, and considerable more may be made at little expence, 150 young apple trees, some of which have been bearing for some years, and a number of peach, cherry, and other fruit trees.

There are on the premises a large and convenient house 70 feet long by 25 feet wide, with a cellar under the whole, four rooms, a large hall, kitchen and pantry on the first floor, and three rooms on the second, all plaistered and finished in an elegant stile, a well of good water at the door, two large gardens, a stable and threshing floor, a good tenant's house and garden, a distillery with a never failing stream of good water.

There is on the premises a large bank of valuable iron ore, and a stream of water close by on which there was a sawmill erected, and where a furnace might be built with very little expence, or any mill works, as the race is good, two sugar camps at which there has been made 1000lbs of sugar a year.

A further description is thought unnecessary as those wishing to purchase will view the premises. The title is indisputable. For terms of sale apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS FERREE.

August 22, 1809. tf.

Land for Sale.

ONE Hundred and thirty or forty acres first rate Wood Land, lying in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of David Colhoon and George Roush and others, conveniently situated seven miles from Pittsburgh, near the *Monongahela river*; an indisputable title will be given, time will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. Application to be made to the subscribers, executors of Thomas Lapsley deceased, who will receive proposals until the 6th day of November next, on which day they will attend at the house of David Colhoon and accept of the best proposal if thought sufficient.

WM. ALLISON.
J. PATTERSON.

Mifflin township, Sept. 14, 1809.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A Farm of 200 acres of Land on Thompson's run, on a branch of Turkle creek, Allegheny county, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, and 2 miles north of the Philadelphia road, formerly owned by Robert Duff, and now in tenure of Moses and Thomas Dinsmore. The improvements are extensive and in good repair.

A Farm (in excellent order,) of 200 acres, now occupied by John Grubb, on Pine creek 10 miles from Pittsburgh, and near the Butler road.

400 acres near the above in possession of Alexander M'Donald, who owns 100 thereof, and has authorised me to sell his part.

300 acres near the above settled by Jacob Grubb.

180 acres adjoining, (unimproved) part of a survey settled by Jacob Buckhart.

A well improved farm of 200 acres on Deer creek, 14 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Butler road, in tenure of Wm. Thompson.

A farm formerly owned by Alexander Hamilton, and from 200 to 800 acres of land of a superior quality, adjoining Neyman's mill on Connequenessing creek, Butler county, 4 and 1-2 miles from the county town, and 3 from the salt works, 70 acres cleared, and 12 of which is meadow. This may be made one of the best grazing farms in the western country.

That well known tavern stand, farm and tract of land, of 400 acres, now occupied by John Elliot, at the forks of the road from Pittsburgh to Erie, and from Butler to Mercer, near Slippery-rock creek: the land is of the best quality, the improvements large, and the situation most advantageous for a tavern, store, and extensive farm.

A tract of 405 acres (about 30 of which is cleared) situate on the east bank of French creek (Crawford county) 4 miles below Meadville, and on the state road to Mercer; the greater part rich bottom land.

Five tracts of land of 400 hundred acres each with valuable improvements, in Erie county, near the Lake; equal in quality and local advantages to any in the country. Apply to Thomas Rees, Esq. Erie.

Several tracts of donation land.

Titles in fee simple with general warranty, clear of all incumbrances, will be given on receipt of one third of the purchase money and securing by mortgage, payment of the residue at such times as may be agreed upon. Apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS COLLINS.

Also for sale, or to be let on improving leases, a number of tracts of land in Allegheny and Butler counties, some of them adjoining the town of Butler and the salt works.

Pittsburgh, August 16, 1809. tf.

HARTFORD, *October* 16.

Lieut. Governor TREADWELL'S Speech, to the Legislature, convened in this city on Thursday the 12th instant.

Gentlemen of the Council,
Mr. Speaker, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

A Providential event which we all deplore, has called me to preside, as GOD shall enable me, at the opening of this Honorable Assembly.——Our late worthy and beloved Chief Magistrate, Governor TRUMBULL, is departed hence. His lips, which at our last session, addressed us from the chair, and at parting, bade us an affectionate, and it has proved, a final farewell, are now sealed in perpetual silence—his face we shall see and his voice we shall hear no more.——Beloved as a man respected as a magistrate, and revered as a Christian, he has finished a course honorable to himself, acceptable to his friends, and useful to his country and the church of GOD, and has at the call of GOD, with a cheerful resignation to his will, resigned his life and his honors to HIM who gave them, and now sleeps in the dust with his fathers, and has entered we trust, into the joy of his Lord.——The circumstances neither of time, place, nor occasion, will permit a particular delineation of the character of the late Governor Trumbull; suffice it to say, that he long served his country with dignity, prudence, fidelity and firmness, in elevated stations, in the army, in the national council, and for the last twelve years of his life, in his native state, as her chief magistrate.—These traits of character were eminently displayed in some of the last acts of his administration, well known to the public, which elevated his character as a statesman, and contributed essentially to the welfare of the state and nation. Thus at the point of his departure, Providence gave him an opportunity for an honorable display of talent and patriotism, as if to make his fellow-citizens who should survive him, the more sensible of their loss then near at hand, the more to endear his memory, and to transmit his name with more distinguished honour to remote posterity.——Such in general has been the progress of this luminary across the political hemisphere. It has, in its course, shone with a steady and temperate lustre, brightening as it approached the horizon, and at the moment of setting, beaming in full splendor.

Having attempted to give vent to our feelings on the present occasion, and to offer the tribute of our condolence to the mourning consort and children of the deceased, for whom we wish the supports and consolations of the gospel, in their deep affliction, it is referred to the Legislature to consider in what manner it becomes them to notice the hand of GOD, in this solemn and affecting event, and in what manner to express their respect for the memory of the deceased, and their sense of the inestimable loss they have sustained in his death.

Permit me now to solicit your attention to such other object as may merit legislative consideration.

To advance the interests of religion and learning, to provide for the prompt and impartial administration of distributive justice and to arm and train the citizens for the defence, against insurrection, or external invasion, are essential to the well being of nations.

The attention this state has ever paid to these great objects, has contributed much to her peace, safety, and stability, and has given her an honorable distinction among her sister states; still, there are, it is believed, considerable defects in the provisions which have been made for the attainment of some of these essential objects.

The public maintenance of religion has ever been deemed by the most enlightened nations as intimately connected with the interests of the civil state. In our ancient institutions, on this momentuous subject, there is much to commend; in our present system there are evident defects; these, however, seem to be the result of the state of society, and time and reflection, by harmonizing the public sentiment, on the point can alone apply the remedy.

The education of youths to qualify them for that employment, which shall be indicated by their respective circumstances and talents, will always be esteemed by reflecting men, as an object of prime importance.——The funds provided, in this state, for the support of common schools, are ample, it is believed, beyond any former example; but, in their application, it might be useful to make some farther provisions by law, to secure the appointment of able and virtuous preceptors, to require their faithful endeavours, to imbue the tender minds of the youths, committed to their care, with the principles or morality and religion, without which, not only the rudiments, but the highest attainments, in learning, would be worse than in vain.

With respect to the prompt and impartial administration of distributive justice, in the higher courts of law, there remains, at present little further to be desired; time, however, will best discover any defects in the recent organization of those courts.

The execution of penal law, for felonious and other atrocious crimes, is sufficiently energetic.——Confinement in Newgate prison is terrible, but not cruel; and it is probably more effectually to prevent such crimes, than capital punishment: there are however among the

prisoners few or no penitents; and few means of making them such.——Honorable mention ought here to be made, of the pious efforts of the neighbouring clergy, who have lately, in succession, preached at the prison, to an audience in general decently attentive. Could the prisoners, be brought to treat religion with respect, it would be an act of benevolence to supply them with bibles and religious tracts, and with preaching on the sabbath, as opportunity should offer.——But while this institution as a place of punishment attains in a good measure, its object, the execution of penal law for the minor offences against religion and morals has, too generally, been intermitted. The ancient system which was long effectual, has, to a great extent, become obsolete; and no measures, have as yet, been devised to restore its progress, will endanger the substitute. This defect is daily increasing, must be an inlet to that licentiousness, which, in its progress, will endanger the subversion of our free government founded as it is, on the virtuous habits of the people.

Much has been done in this state to teach the militia the rudiments of tactics, but comparatively little has been done to arm them for actual service. It is admitted that this falls within the province of the national government, but not exclusively; if they neglect to do it, our honour and safety require that we do it ourselves. Power and influence ever attend a state armed, and at all points, prepared, for actual defence; and, in the existing state of things in our world hitherto, if a state will be free and independent, it must sooner or later assert its freedom and independence, at the point of the sword: nor, can we claim exemption from the common lot of nations.

We have fought for and by the help of God achieved our independence; and it must ultimately be maintained, if it is maintained at all, through the means by which it was achieved, until the time come when men shall learn war no more. It is hoped, therefore, that the unsuccessful efforts which this honourable assembly have recently made, to provide arms for such as may be called into actual service will not be considered as an abandonment of a measure, which the present state of the world evinces to be expedient, and highly important.

The usual business of the October session, will, of course, be attended to, and your wisdom will select such other subjects as may require legislative interposition.

A resolution of the general court of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, now to be communicated, will doubtless be thought to merit particular attention.

The astonishing revolutions which, in rarip succession, have, of late years, convulsed Europe, have given another head to the ancient Western Roman Empire, which exercises a despotism more relentless and bloody, than either of the former: and while we contemplate, with awful reverence, the hand of God in these events, it becomes us to stand aloof from the nation which is the chief agent in producing them, and whose policy is to allure only to devour. Most of the embarrassments, which our republic has, of late years, experienced, have, it is believed, originated in an undue bias in her favour. May the fate of other nations, which she has seduced, and conquered, prove a warning to us to escape her snares, and to cultivate, by honourable means, the proffered friendship of that power which, more than any other, stands between her and universal empire.

What thanks do we owe to HIM who is KING of kings and LORD of lords, for permitting us, notwithstanding our numerous provocations, to assemble, under the forms of our happy constitution, on the ordinary concerns of the state; while, in his anger, he is breaking in pieces, like potter's vessel, the nations which have corrupted his gospel, and so far refused his reign.

JOHN TREADWELL.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, November 1, 1809.

A few weeks since, Isaac Wayne, Esq. of Chester county, son of Gen. Anthony Wayne, deceased, made a journey to Presqu'isle, and took up the bones of his father, for the purpose of interring them in the family burying-ground near the Paoli, agreeably to a resolution of the Society of Cincinnati.

It is said, Mr. Madison, disdaining the insincerity and management of his predecessor, will furnish Congress, at the opening of the next session, with a full display of our affairs with France. It is certainly his duty to do so, from the command of the constitution, and from the desire he must feel not to have the entire responsibility of a crisis so momentous.

Reports from Washington city, says the Philadelphia Gazette of the 20th ult. concur in stating, that the Executive are in close and constant discussion with Mr. Jackson; and the impression is generally in favour of these discussions terminating amicably. A few days will, perhaps, shed light upon this highly interesting subject.

We have to day a confirmation, by an arrival from Ireland, of the intended departure of Gen. Armstrong from Europe. [illegible] from Holland it seems he is to return to [illegible] burgh Gazette.

Paris to complete some private arrangements, and then to take his final departure.

One hundred and twenty-three petitions praying for the benefit of the insolvent laws, was presented to the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, on the 18th ult.

The contribution laid on the Austrian conquered provinces is thus distributed in conformity with a decree of the Emperor Napoleon, issued on the 7th of July:

Upper Austria,	38,000,000
Lower Austria,	50,000,000
Saltzburgh,	11,440,000
Stiria,	44,800,000
Carinthia,	18,110,000
Carniola,	15,260,000
Gortz,	910,000
Trieste, in addition to the former contribution on the revenue of Trieste,	2,440,000
Hungary,	7,680,000
The circle of Znaym in Moravia,	7,490,000

ESTIMATE

OF THE AUSTRIAN TERRITORIES IN THE POSSESSION OF THE FRENCH.

[*From a German paper.*]

The parts of the Austrian monarchy possessed by the French troopts are:—

	German miles.	*Inhabitants.*
Lower Austria,	572	1,700,000
Stiria,	398	812,000
Carinthia,	190	280,000
Carniola, with the county of Gortz, and the territory of Monfulcone,	251	422,000
Trieste,		30,000
Saltzburgh and Berchtelsgaden,	170	195,000
Fiume,		6,000
Of Moravia, about	180	500,000
Of Gallicia,	200	500,000
Of Hungary,		

The total number of inhabitants in the above countries is about 8,475,600. The territory, independent of the Hungarian Gaspaunschafts, the superficial extent of which is not accurately ascertained, contains 3775 German square miles. Before the commencement of the war, the whole Austrian monarchy contained, according to Lichtenstein, only 10,936 square miles, and 24,900,400 inhabitanst. It appears therefore that the French possess more than one-third of the Austrian states.

The most important towns in these provinces are

	Inhabitants.
Vienna,	220,000
Lintz,	18,700
Gratz,	30,000
Clagenfurth,	10,000
Larbach,	11,000
Trieste,	14,600
Saltzburgh,	9,200
Brunn,	21,000
Lemberg,	38,400
Cracaw,	25,000
Presburg,	26,900
Oedinburgh,	12,000
Raab,	10,700

With respect to Hungary, it ought to be observed, that the part of that kingdom in possession of the French, is that which is the most productive in corn, wine and cattle.

[*The following character of the great and good WASHINGTON is copied from that highly interesting work, just published, "Memoirs of the Hon. Thomas Jefferson."*]

"WHILE the negociation with France was going on at Paris, the United States lost their father, their champion, their adviser, and their guide—all that was mortal of WASHINGTON died. From what has already been said, some conception may be formed of those feelings, and demonstrations of grief which in every part of the Union were displayed upon that occasion, Upon no man that ever lived and died has panegyrick so lavishly poured forth her stores, or so proudly displayed the inexhaustible copiousness of her invention—nor length of time, nor frequency of repetition have impaired the delight which men feel in speaking or hearing his praise, and orators and authors, when declaiming upon national subjects, seem to feel that their recitations are incomplete, and their orations not perfectly legitimate, if they omit to introduce that darling subject of their nation. It may perhaps be asserted of WASHINGTON more than of any other man, that barely to recount his life and actions is to praise him most—yet where shall oratory which loves to enrich its effusions with those grand, lively, natural images, and those magnificent ideas that exhibit virtue in her noblest attitude, look for a subject on which to expatiate, if not in the character of a personage so eminently fitted as that of WASHINGTON, to receive all the ornaments of grave and splendid eloquence—a personage whose actions afford so many and such illustrious instances of wisdom, disinterestedness and devotion to his country's service? What can more tend to inspire mankind with exalted sentiments than the contemplation of a man, in adversity majestick and inflexible—in prosperity, modest—in difficulties, sagacious, firm and prudent, and in the worst dangers unshaken and intrepid—intrepid not from that vain-glorious rashness which seeks danger merely for the applauses of men, but from that wise and well regulated hardihood which knows how to measure the value and the hazards of enterprize, and for the good of country will attempt it, however difficult; but will not attempt it if possible, and leaves nothing to hazard that can be effected by power.

Such was WASHINGTON, by whom the storms that ravaged his country were appeased, and the licentiousness that endangered it was repressed, by whom order and repose were established in full vigour, calm and tranquility called forth from the tempest of civil war, and the States of America raised from their ruins and erected into a proud and powerful empire. No man ever possessed more than WASHINGTON, the happiness of attaching to him bonds of veneration, gratitude and affection, those whom it was his duty as a General to command, or as a Magistrate to govern. By his firmness and authoritative deportment, he made obedience certain—by his mildness and moderation he made it easy and voluntary. He saved his country by his management of that most dangerous of instruments—an army in misrule. And for some time swayed with the ceptres of reverence, a rude people uncontrouled by established government or laws. His disinterestedness always made him prefer the advantage of his country to his own glory, and raised him far above the level of that vulgar ambition which seeks nothing but its own agrandizement. Unwarped by vanity or ostentation, his conduct was regular and uniform. His virtues were great, and they were permanent because produced by still greater principles, while an immutable rectitude attached him indefatigably to his duties, and guided him to their just and natural ends."

A new reading of Shakspeare.—Two honest sailors having sauntered into Westminster Abbey, fell in with the tomb of the immortal Shakspeare, one of whom undertook to pilot his ship-mate through this sublime passage recorded from his own inimitable pen:

The cloud-capt towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea all who inherit it, shall dissolve;
And like the baseless fabric of a vision,
Leave not a wreck behind!

Our honest tar, not so well understanding poetry as to reef a mainsail, characteristically construed it thus:

The Cloud, Capt. Towers, St. George's Palaces,
Solomon's Temple, the great globe itself, yea
All who inherit it, he shall dissolve;
And like the brazen face of a wizzard
Leave not a wretch behind!

Turning to his companion, in amaze, he exclaimed, L——d Jack, what a terrible fellow he must be!

EXTRAORDINARY ANIMAL.

The following account is translated from the French Moniteur of the 9th of August, It is dated Greenoble, Aug. 1. and contains interesting particulars respecting the passage of an unknown animal, supposed to be a reptile, but of tremenduous size, through the commune of Bernin. The account was written by the Mayor of Grenoble:—

"During the night of the 14th July last, the dogs in the village of Bernin were heard to bark in an extraordinary manner. Those of the lower part of the common began, and successively those belonging to the houses on the upper part betrayed the same sign of anxiety, at more than half a mile distance. The next morning the trace of an enormous animal, of which no one could form a just idea, was observed, and lead to a supposition of its being of the serpent kind. It seemed to have issued from the banks of the Iser, and directed its course towards the mountains, crossing a space of two miles in extent, along which its path was plainly visible through the meadows, corn and hemp fields, ploughed grounds, and even the public roads. It slightly waved its movements, and from 12 to 16 inches in breadth.—At its arrival in the neighbourhood of the first village, it met with a hedge of dead wood, and chose, at a middle height, the place where the branches were least entangled, to effect its passage. It crushed every thorn as completely as if they had been intentionally destroyed. At a short distance from this spot, it seemed to have rested itself under a tree, as a circular space seven feet and a half in diameter was observed, where the ground had sunk a little under its weight. On resuming its course, it altered its direction, which, however, still pointed to the heights. On reaching the public road it was compelled to pass through a quick hedge, three branches of which were found broken. Its pace was perfectly visible in the middle of the road, and on its sides. It proceeded as far as the most elevated part of the common, where its track was suddenly lost in a torrent. Till then it had followed the unequalities of the ground, and in the corn and hemp fields which it had crossed, the blades were found completely crushed, without any trampling on the left or on the right, which might have induced a belief that men had occasioned that devastation. According to the width of its path, which gives pretty accurately the diameter of its size, the animal must be upwards of three feet in circumference. It has not been seen by any person, but its trace has been observed again on the common of Crolles, from which it may be thought that it has once more descended towards the river."

WASHINGTON CITY, *Sept.* 14.

A Columbiad of nine inch calibre, carrying a ball of 100lb. was lately cast at the furnace of Mr. Foxall, of Georgetown, district of Columbia, mounted upon a carriage of an improved model, by Mr. Villard, an ingenious artist. Experiments of its utility were made at Greenleaf's Point on the 20th and 21st inst. by captain Bomford of the engineers, in the presence of Cols. Park and Whiting.

The piece being placed at the distance of 440 yards from a mound of clay 11 feet in thickness, faced in front by three inch oak plank, secured to pieces of timber 6 inches thick, and the rear 2 inch pine—3 of the shot pierced through and rested upwards of 200 yards beyond the mound.—The centre of the target was between 5 and 7 feet above the level of the piece.

NASHVILLE, (Ten.) Sept. 22.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

About 30 miles from Carthage on the Caney Fork of Cumberland river, a Mr. James Bryant has discovered a very extensive Alum and Copperas cave—capable of being wrought to an extent sufficient to supply the whole consumption of this state, and can be offered at retail in Nashville for one half the price the imported copperas has heretofore sold. This discovery which was hinted at some time since in a public paper is of the greatest importance.—The cave that has been wrought lies in Warren county, within two miles of a boatable stream; there is also a fine road from it, and the copperas we have seen is not quite so fine as some of the imported, but appears to be much stronger, and looks very well. Mr. Bryant has experienced considerable difficulty in acquiring a proper knowledge of the cheapest and most productive procees by which to separate the copperas from the alum—Heretofore he has been obliged to destroy the alum to save the copperas—any person who is acquainted with the method or the manner of making either, will confer a favor on the infant manufactures of our state by communicating the same to the editor of the Clarion, that Mr. Bryant may save us the importation of copperas and alum. Mr. Bryant has only made about 200 weight of copperas as yet, but a Mr. Coats, to whom he gave permission to try what he could make, has made about 800 wt. He is convinced that the different caves that he knows of in that neighborhood will be sufficient if properly worked to supply every call for copperas and alum in this state.

The Lynchburg (Virginia) Press, has stated as an important discovery, from trials in that vicinity, that European grape vines will grow and flourish in the United States, and an article to that effect is now publishing in many of our newspapers. This discovery is not a recent one—the experiment of transplanting grapes from Europe into the soil of Pennsylvania was many years ago successfully made, and gen. Davie, when he returned from his mission to France, brought with him the scions of several kinds of French and Spanish grapes, which have prospered in such a manner in several places in this state, particularly in and near Halifax, as to prove that vineyards might be cultivated here with advantage.

[*Raleigh Star.*

A valuable bed of paint has lately been discovered by Mr. Wm. Woodworth, upon the land of Elisha Stearns, Esq. in Toland. From a trial of it by the most eminant painters in this city, it appears that it excels any thing of the kind ever before discovered in this country. It has a striking resemblance to the imported Terra-de-Sienna—is inferior to it in no respect, and superior in body and richness of color. Specimens of this paint, which are to be seen at Mr. Abner Reed's and at Mr. Erastus Flint's in this city, will not suffer by any comparison. *Con. Mirror.*

PHILADELPHIA. *Oct.* 21.

Ship Packet, Trott, in 28 days from Liverpool, has arrived at Boston. She brings London dates to Sept. 8:—from which it appears, that the Earl of Chatham, with the greatest part of his army, had returned from the expedition to the Dutch coast, without having effected the ulterior objects of his enterprize.—Peace, it is said, is finally concluded between France and Austria, by which the latter has given up his title of Emperor of Austria, and assumes that of King of Bohemia and Hungary. Bonaparte has annexed to his titles that of Archduke of Austria. The latest accounts from the armies in Spain received in England were to the 8th or 9th Aug. at which time sir Arthur Wellesley, was conceived to be in a critical and dangerous situation. We shall receive the details by this arrival, for Mondays Gazette.

From the Boston Centinel, Oct. 18.

FROM SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

We have accounts as late as the 8th ult. It is stated by them, that the great armies which had been in contact on the borders of Castile and Estremadura, after consuming and destroying every kind of food for man and beast, had been compelled to separate, and retire to points where subsistence could be obtained: That the French had fallen back on Madrid, where supplies were received across the Pyrennees, from France; the English on Portugal; and the Spaniards on the Guadiana; and that no battles since those which have been reported, had been fought. The last advices from Lisbon (the nearest maritime place to the late scene of war) do not intimate any preparations, on the part of the Portuguese, for the issue of the patriot cause. The Patriots were in excellent spirits; and provisions were plenty and cheap, in Cadiz and Lisbon; and nothing were wanting to supply the armies, but energy in the administration of their affairs.

Letters from Spain state, that in all the provinces they have over run, the French destroy every species of animal and vegeble food, which they cannot consume; That on quitting a country after robbing the houses and cottages, they set fire to the wheat fields, olive groves, and vines; and that all those beautiful flocks of sheep—once the boast and wealth of Spain—tho' they afford but indifferent meat, have been nearly all killed by the French, or sent out of the kingdom: That the distresses of the peasantry in Spain, are almost beyond description: That a great scarcity of specie was experienced in Madrid; and that some of the best informed Frenchman in Spain was of opinion, that unless Napoleon has a prospect of recovering the Spanish colonies, he will evacuate the peninsula as a bad bargain, and give his brother Joseph some other kingdom. The American Charge des Affairs, near the Supreme Govenring Junta, is said to be a warm advocate of the patriot cause; and to have confidence in its ultimate success.

The last accounts from Cadiz, to (Sept. 6th) confirmed the report of the resignation of Gen. Cuesta; and that on the recommendation of the English Ambassador, (Marquis Wellesley) the Junta had agreed to the formation of a regency, which it was expected would be more efficient than the Junta. The bishop of Toledo was mentioned as the expected Regent.

The clergy of Spain continue the most faithful and zealous supporters of the patriotic cause.—It appears too they are held in high estimation; and the new viceroy of Mexico, don Francisco de Zana de Beaumont, is a priest. The conduct of Napoleon to the pope, has, if possible sharpened their hatred of him.

It appears by gen. Wellesley's letters, that as early as the 24th July, the operations of his army were paralized from the lack of provisions; and yet there was a great plenty—and money enough to purchase them—at Cadiz and Lisbon;—the former not more than 250, and latter about 200 miles from Talavera!—Nearly eight millions of dollars have been sent from England to Spain; and it is estimated there has arrived at Cadiz, or now on the passage, from various part of South America, upwards of 40 millions more.

The Archbishop of Toledo, who, it is said will be appointed Regent of Spain, is uncle to Ferdinand VII. and is a gentleman of exemplary character; and it was believed in Spain would be able to manage the affairs of that nation better than under the Junta; which body consists of 33 members.

The Boston Repertory says, "the account of the insurrection in our last was in a high degree magnified. We understand there has been nothing like an attack; that but few have been seen embodied; and that they skulk in the woods."

NEW-ORLEANS, *Sept.* 20.

At a time when our eastern cities are a prey to disease and contagion, we are happy to say New-Orleans enjoys an unparallelled degree of health, Although our city has near the double of its usual population, compressable within its limits—and although our police is neglected beyond endurance, yet still the salubrity of our climate, and the advantage of our situation secure us from those ravages of disease which depopulate our sister cities.

Pittsburgh Hotel,

SIGN OF THE

GLOBE.

J. N. BLAIR (widow of the late Doctor Blair, of Washington.)

INFORMS the Inhabitants of Pittsburgh and Travellers, that she has open, as an INN for their reception, those commodious and elegant buildings, formerly occupied by *Mr. Spencer*, corner of Market and Second Streets.

As it is the anxious wish as well as intention of J. N. Blair to render her Inn worthy of this place (Pittsburgh) and as deserving of public patronage, as any similar establishment in the United States; she has in furniture, decorations of her apartments, contents of cellars, extent of stables, selection of waiters, domesticks, hostlers, &c. consulted the convenience and comfort of those who may honor her house with their custom.

J. N. BLAIR.

Pittsburgh, October 1, 1809.

☞ *BOARDERS by the week will be thankfully received.*

FOR SALE.

A handsome and new two story

BRICK HOUSE,

23 feet front, finished in the best stile, situated on Diamond alley, near the corner of Wood street.

The Lot is 40 feet front, and 110 feet deep. The payment will be made very convenient, as the principal part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Possession may be had immediately. Enquire of

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Pittsburgh, October 30, 1809.

Drawing in Architecture.

ANDREW M'DONALD, intends opening an *Evening Drawing School*, on the first Monday in November next, in that commodious room, occupied in the day time, by *Jane M'Donald*, as a Lady's School, on the S. W. corner of Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh, where the five orders will be taught methodically, and mechanically explained: He will teach Tracery in all its various branches, as far as relates to the building of houses and bridges; he has a bench and tools to exemplify this science, by shewing the young and inexperienced hand how to make moulds, models, cylinders, etc. which will enable him to reduce the most difficult problems to corect practice. The terms of Tuition is *Twelve Dollars* per quarter, one-fourth reduction from each succeeding quarter, each scholar to find his own light, instruments and stationary. The hours of attendance will be from six until half past nine. Suitable trade will be taken in part of the fees which are to be paid monthly.

Pittsburgh, October 25, 1809.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court-House in the Borough of Beaver, on the 6th day of November next,

Two Hundred Acres of Land, more or less, situate on the east side of Big Beaver, on which there is considerable improvements. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Thomas Lukens, and to be sold by

J. COULTER, *Sheriff.*

October 23, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed, that the subscriber, residing in Harmony, has lately erected, and has now in complete operation, with all the necessary machinery, a *FULLING MILL*, and is ready to receive business in that line. He pledges himself, from the perfect knowledge of fulling and dyeing, to execute business of that sort in the most compleat manner, on reasonable terms.

GEORGE RAPP and Society.

Harmony, September 26, 1809.

N. B. Cloth left with mr. George Sutton, merchant, Pittsburgh, will be punctually attended to, and returned every three or four weeks.

A STATEMENT RELATIVE TO

Dickinson College.

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES.

FROM the recent changes which have taken place in Dickinson College, the Trustees consider it their duty to inform its friends and patrons, and the lovers of learning throughout the United States, of its present state and future prospects; believing that this public statement will promote the interest of the institution over which they preside, and advance the cause of literature and education.

This Seminary is situated in the Borough of Carlisle, in the County of Cumberland and State of Pennsylvania, distant about one hundred and twenty miles from the city of Philadelphia, and eighty miles from Baltimore. This place is not excelled in beauty of situation and salubrity of air by any other on the continent. The markets in the town are cheap and plentiful. The places of public worship afford to every Christian an opportunity of attending the service of his Maker; an Episcopal church, Presbyterian churches of their several denominations, a Roman Catholic Chapel, Lutheran and Reformed German churches, and a Methodist meeting-house. The College grounds consist of eight acres in the suburbs of the town, beautifully situated, and affording the most rich and delightful prospects. The College is a modern building, constructed on a plan of the most celebrated architect in the country; affording the most spacious and convenient accommodations for all the employments and exercises of the College, and capable of boarding and lodging the students. The Trustees are now maturing a plan for the boarding, lodging and accommodating of the students within the College.

The Trustees have been enabled by the bounty of the Legislature, to make great additions to their library. A complete philosophical apparatus, the munificence of the Legislature have likewise enabled them to procure.

All the arts and sciences usually taught in American Colleges, are cultivated under the superintendance of the Rev. Jeremiah Atwater, who has lately accepted the office of Principal, and whose immediate province is that of Professor of Moral Philosophy, Metaphysics, Logic, History Chronology, and the Belle Lettres.

This gentleman received a Collegiate education in Yale College, in the State of Connecticut, and continued in that seminary some time, as a teacher. His eminence as a teacher soon commanded the public attention, and he was elected President of Middlebury College in the State of Vermont, in which institution he has presided many years. His life has been devoted to public education, and he who is himself so well instructed, has dedicated all his talents to the instruction of others.

Mr. James M'Cormick has long filled the office of Professor of Mathematics. His profound knowledge of this most useful and important branch of science is acknowledged by all: to this department has lately been added that of Natural Philosophy.

The Rev. *Mr.* H. Wilson has some time since been elected Professor of Languages. This gentleman has presided for some years in the academy of Bellfont in Centre County Pennsylvania. His classical knowledge and other literary acquirements are great. His continued and incessant labour in the Institution, and the love of order, regularity and discipline, distinguish him as a public instructor.

The annual expence in the support and education of a young man will not exceed one hundred and forty dollars, a system of education and rules for the regulation and discipline of the College, on the plan of the New-England Colleges, will be adopted.

The habits of the inhabitants are temperate and frugal, removed from all temptations to dissipation and extravagance. Young men have no opportunity of squandering the money of their parents.

The Trustees entertain a well-grounded belief and confidence, that this Institution will greatly contribute to the diffusion of knowledge and science, and that parents and guardians will be encouraged to send their children and wards to a seminary where all that is useful and ornamental may be acquired, under the most capable and diligent masters; at an expence, the most moderate fortune can afford; at a seminary, where, while their minds will be stored with literary knowledge, their manners and morals will be strictly guarded against every impropriety of conduct, and every approach of vice.

By order of the board of Trustees,

JAMES ARMSTRONG, President.

Dickinson College, Carlisle,
September 28, 1809.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the night of the 27th inst. from Jacob Wyrich's tavern, near Washington, when on his way to Kentucky, a negro man named WHITFIELD, about 23 years of age, near 6 feet high, slim made, with very white eyes, had on a blue surtout coat, jean pantaloons, and swansdown vest; he took with him a variety of cloathing, among which was a light grey coat and pantaloons; he carried his cloaths in a linen bag, and was seen crossing the *M*onongahela at Craig's ferry on Sunday morning the 29th. It is probable he may pass for a free man. Any person apprehending said negro, and securing him so that the owner may get him again, or deliver him to his master living in Fleming county, Kentucky, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges paid by *BENJAMIN MILLER.*

October 30, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT or piece of Land containing 80 acres, or thereabouts, situate on Turtle creek and the great road leading to Philadelphia, and adjoins Myers Powell's tavern, about 12 miles from Pittsburgh. The greater part of it is first rate bottom. There is two cabins, about 30 acres of cleared land under good fence, and an excellent sugar camp on the premises. The terms of payment will be made easy.—For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JAMES POWELL.

October 27, 1809.

Public Notice.

WHEREAS my wife Christiana has eloped from my bed and board, without any just cause, and clandestinely took with her four of my children, to wit:—John aged 12 years, Michael 9, Henry 6, and Jacob 4. It is likely she may pass through Pittsburgh. I will give *Five Dollars Reward* to any person who will secure the said children so that I may get them.

JOHN WAGGONER,

Hamilton county, Sycamore township, state of Ohio, October 10, 1809.

Just received at the Bookstore of

Joseph Parker,

In Wood Street, corner of Fourth Street, Pittsburgh.

THE HISTORY OF THE

Church of Christ;

BY JOSEPH MILNER, M. A.

In four volumes.

Volume first contains the three first centuries.

The History of the Christian Church is constructed on a new plan, of which the author in his introduction gives us the following account:

"It is certain that from our Saviour's time to the present, there have ever been persons whose dispositions and lives have been formed by the rules of the New Testament; men who have been real, not merely nominal Christians, who believed the doctrines of the gospel, loved them because of their divine excellency, and suffered gladly "the loss of all things, that they might win Christ, and be found in him."

The Christian Observer, in a very elaborate review of this work, after commenting on the author's piety, his firm reliance and future hopes in the gospel, and the manifestations of his interest in the welfare of his fellow creatures, thus concludes:

"On the whole we do not hesitate confidently and earnestly to recommend this history as a valuable addition to the library of every Christian; as a work in which instruction is happily blended with interesting narrative; which the young may be allured to read for the entertainment it affords, and which the advanced Christian will prize for the edification he may derive from it. The pious author has already entered into his rest, and is enjoying the fruit of his labours in a better world; but though dead, he yet speaketh, and we have no doubt will continue to speak to the improvement, comfort, and everlasting benefit of thousands."

Lectures on the Evidences of the Christian Religion;

By Samuel S. Smith, D. D.

Sermon on Baptism;

By Samuel S. Smith, D. D.

Hurd on the Prophecies.

The History of the World;

From the reign of Alexander to the Augustan Age. *By John Gillies. L. L. D. in 3 vols. 8vo.*

Just Published in Lexington Kentucky, and for Sale at

ZADOK CRAMER'S Book Store, Pittsburgh.

(Price Sixty-two and a half cents.)

A Narrative of the Life and Travels of

JOHN ROBERT SHAW,

The Well-Digger.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

Adorned with Plates.

There is something novel in the adventures of this man. The various scenes into which his youthful indiscretions lead him, has taught him the error of his former days, which he candidly confesses, and like the venerable Doctor Franklin, as respects some juvenile indiscretions in his life; says, *If I had my life to run over again, such and such things would I amend.*

There is something valuable, because it is honest, in an old man confessing his faults. It assists youth to judge of error without trying dangerous experiments; it in fact acts as a beacon to mariners in perilous shoals; they are enabled to avoid rocks on which others have been wrecked; and this good, too, is obtained without cost or loss of time; and it would be madness for a man to follow one who had fallen into the ditch, when, to avoid it, he has merely to keep in mind the Scotch proverb of "*Look before you loup.*"

The travels of Shaw are filled with the *little anecdote* plainly told, and a numerous chain of curious incidents, checkered with good and bad fortune, all of whose various scenes he seems to have borne with a degree of philosophic fortitude uncommon to most men. He tells in fact a simple and honest tale, and one that may be useful to the rising generation.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of *CROMWELL & ANSHUTZ* is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted to or having claims against the late firm, are requested to present them to T. CROMWELL, who is duly authorised to receive and pay the same.

Pittsburgh, August 14, 1809. tf.

T. Cromwell,

Ever grateful for the confidence placed in him by his friends, informs them that he will attend to his former Business, as heretofore.

A Blacksmith and a Cooper who can bring good recommendations will hear of an advantageous establishment by applying at the Office of this paper.

August 29, 1809.

Pittsburgh
Flint Glass Manufactory.

Benjamin Bakewell & Co.

Inform their friends and the public, that they have recently enlarged their assortment of *GLASS-WARE*, and offer for Sale, upon their usual terms, the following articles, viz.

DECANTERS, quart and pint, common, ringed and plain.
Ditto, ditto, best double flint, ditto.
Ditto, half pint and gill common ditto.
Tumblers, quart, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Ditto, best double flint ditto.
Goblets, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Wine Glasses, common and best.
Jars, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint.
Tinctures, ditto, ditto.
Lamps—globe, street and table.
Ditto, vase with shades
Butter basins, with covers, assorted colours
Sugar ditto, and cream jugs ditto.
Cups, quart, pint, half pint and gill.
Water decanters, wine coolers, finger cups.
Egg cups, cruets, mustard pots,
Salts, proof phials, root glasses.
Jelly and Syllabub glasses.
Electrical cylinders and jars.
Retorts and receivers, mortars and pestles.
Square stopper bottles, funnels.
Jars and beakers for chimney ornaments.
Confectionary glasses, salvers.
Barometer and thermometer tubes.
Breast pipes and nipple glasses.
Corals for children, cupping glasses.
Ink stands, smelling bottles, &c. &c.

N. B. Wanted some good steady FLINT GLASS BLOWERS, and a few APPRENTICE BOYS who, if well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

Also, POT and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1809.

CASTINGS,
FROM BIER & ELLIOTT'S.

A CONSTANT supply of Castings of every description, and equal in quality of metal and workmanship to any offered at the Pittsburgh market, may be had at the Warehouse of Mr. BOYLE IRWIN, where merchants may be supplied on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, 6th Dec. 1808.

Public Notice.

Persons having demands against the estate of the late William Porter, of Pittsburgh, dec'd, are requested to present the same to subscribers for settlement. Debtors to the estate will please to make payment as speedily as possible.

Alexander M'Laughlin,
Anthony Beelen, } Exec'rs.
Zachariah A. Tannehill,

Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still-house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

STEEL SEMPLE.

October 24, 1808.

Pipe Manufactory.

WILLIAM PRICE,

Respectfully informs the Merchants of the Western Country, that they may be supplied with any quantity of the above article, carefully packed up so as to bear transporting to any distance either by land or water, at his Factory on the bank of the Monongahela river, adjoining the Ship-yard, Pittsburgh.

May 17, 1809.

NOTICE.

The subscriber (importer of Hardware) has taken the Store lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Clifford, No. 190, Market Street, PHILADELPHIA, and intends to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

Ironmongery, Sadlery, Cutlery, &c.

which he will dispose of on good terms for cash or credit.

JOHN J. CLEVELAND.

June 10, 1809. 6m.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A TRACT OF LAND,

On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

Lots to Lease,

FOR the term of 15 years from the first of April next, by the subscribers, (Guardians to the heirs of William Porter, dec'd) —160 feet running from Front to Second Streets, on Wood Street, 60 feet deep—*Also*, 100 feet on Wood Street, adjoining Wm. M'Cullough's Tavern, same depth. For all or any part of which, proposals will be received by

BOYLE IRWIN, } Guar-
JOHN JOHNSTON, } dians.

Pittsburgh, Jan 17, 1809

WANTED,

A few APPRENTICES to the Copper and Tin trades. Apply to JOSEPH HARBESON, in Market Street, next door to the Printing Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. July 12, 1809.

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

DR ROBERTSON'S

GENUINE PATENT & FAMILY

MEDICINES.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable,

PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETOR
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.
Grandson of the late Dr. ROBERTSON, of Edinburgh.

TO BE HAD AT

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
APOTHECARY & DRUG STORE,
IN WOOD STREET CORNER OF THIRD,
PITTSBURGH.

DOCT. ROBERTSON'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH;
(Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.)

Which has proved by thousands, who have experienced its beneficial effects, to be the most valuable medicine ever offered to the public, for speedily relieving and curing the cramp, pains, and wind in the stomach and bowels, carrying off superfluous bile, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, severe head ache, &c.

For the dysentery or lax, cholera morbus, severe gripings, and other diseases of the bowels, and the summer bowel complaint in children, it has proved a certain remedy, and restored to perfect health from the greatest debility.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints, or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are generally occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In asthmatic or consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheesings, shortness of breath, and the hooping cough, it will give immediate relief.

Dr. Robertson's

VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,
OR NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.
(Price One Dollar and fifty Cents.)

It is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, impurities of the blood, seminal weaknesses, and various complaints resulting from dissipated pleasures, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, and diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, in its full extent, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. It pervades with its baleful influence the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms at its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back, and loins, hickup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

Since doctor Robertson's first discovery of this invaluable medicine, upwards of *two hundred thousand persons* have experienced its happy and salutary effects, many of whom had been reduced to the last stage, and given up all hopes of recovering.

Dr Robertson's

PATENT
STOMACHIC WINE BITTERS
(Price One Dollar.)

These celebrated and well known Bitters, are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent yet specific virtues, and are particularly recommended for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; they expel worms in all ages, but from their simplicity and safety, are a most natural and effectual vermifuge, when administered to children; they are gratefully warm, and pungently aromatic; they are extremely serviceable in all seasons, but particularly so on the approach of warm weather, when bilious habits experience such total loss of appetite; they are also a certain preventative against those complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as intermittent fevers and agues, long autumnal fevers, dysenteries, &c.

They possess moreover the property peculiar to themselves, of qualifying and ameliorating those inflammatory pernicious qualities inherent in ardent spirits, and so often fatal when taken upon an empty stomach, and converts them into a wholesome, pleasant, and invigorating stomachic.

From their celebrity as an antidote against the scurvy, they are particularly calculated for seafaring persons, to whose attention they are particularly recommended: they are a very pleasant cordial bitter, and are recommended for the use of taverns, as well as private families.

Doct. ROBERTSONS

CELEBRATED
GOUT & RHEUMATIC DROPS.
Price Two Dollars.)

A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, gleets, swellings and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face, and body, stiffness of the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered by doctor Robertson, upwards of *seven hundred thousand persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the greatest debility.

Therefore every family, particularly those who live at a distance in the country, should be provided with a supply of the above medicines, which, by being timely administered, will prevent the progress of many fatal diseases.

The proprietor wishes to afford every information relative to the efficacy of the above medicines in a small compass, by exhibiting a list of exemplary cures, attested by respectable characters, for the satisfaction and encouragement of the afflicted, for which purpose such cures have been selected at different times and been inserted, as might display the alternative power of physic. But as the number of cases are now becoming so numerous, I am obliged, instead of indentifying the particulars, only to print an abstract of several testimonials, referring the reader to peruse the pamphlet, accompanying the medicines, where the certificates are published at full length, and the striking facts relative to these medicines are enrolled more minutely.

REMARKABLE CURES.

Mr. William Julion cured of the dysentery and flux.

Mr. George Stokes cured of the dysentery and flux.

Mr. P. Denhan and five children cured of the influenza and bad coughs.

Mr. J. T. Solomon of a consumption.

Mr Lee cured of the influenza.

Mrs Jacobs cured of a violent pain in her stomach of six years standing.

Mrs. Austin's two children cured of the dysentery.

Captain Pearson cured of a violent cold.

Mr. Smith cured of a deep decline.

Mr. Jones cured of a violent cough.

Mr. Skerret cured of the influenza.

Mrs. Roberts cured of a violent cold.

Mrs. Harris's two children cured of the hooping cough.

Mr. J. Houston cured of the dysentery.

Mr. Walker cured of a deep decline.

Mrs. Baker cured of a pain in her stomach.

Mrs. Willis's child cured of the hooping cough.

Mr. Howard cured of a consumption.

Mr. Gray cured of an asthmatic and consumptive complaint.

Mr. Wild cured of a pain in his breast.

Mrs. Edwards cured of a pain in her stomach.

Mr. Skinner cured of a lax and pain in his bowels.

Mrs. Wharton cured of a vomiting and pain in her bowels.

Mr. Peterson's child cured of the bowel complaint.

Mr. Wilson cured of the dysentery.

Mr. Johnston cured of the cramp in his stomach.

Mr. Taylor's two children cured of the hooping cough.

Mr. Freeman cured of a violent head-ache.

Mr. Anderson cured of a very bad cough, which was settled on his lungs.

Mr. Stephens cured of an asthmatic and consumptive complaint.

Mr. Bentley cured of the dysentery.

Mr. Thomas W. Oliver cured of a nervous complaint occasionad by a long residence in the West-Indies.

Captain Wilkie cured of a deplorable debility and weakness of the nerves, of long standing.

John Baker, Esq. cured of a nervous complaint of four years standing, attended with internal weakness, loss of memory, &c.

Capt. Kennedy cured of a nervous complaint attended with very alarming symptoms of many years standing, occasioned by great exertions and fatigue.

Mr. P. Edwards cured of a nervous complaint accompanied with great trembling, weakness, debility and lowness of spirits, which reduced him so as not to be able to walk.

William Maxwell, Esq. cured of a nervous head-ache of fourteen years standing.

Lieut. *Davis* cured of a nervous complaint which had nearly deprived him of his sight.

Capt. Parker cured of a nervous complaint of six years standing, accompanied with great trembling and loss of memory.

Mr. William Hall cured of the ague and fever of 16 months standing.

Mr. Bissley's son cured of worms, which had reduced him so low as not to be able to walk.

Mr. Denham's two children cured of worms.

Mr. Hunter's child cured of worms.

Captain Allen cured of an intermittent fever of nine months standing.

The right hon. Earl of Breadenbale cured of a violent rheumatic pain in his hip, thigh and leg, of several years standing, which rendered him unable to walk.

The right hon. Baron Lenthey cured of the gout and rheumatism of two years standing.

Alderman Bydell cured of the gout in his feet after not being able to stir for six weeks.

The rev. dr. Hamilton cured of the rheumatism in his neck and shoulders, of six months standing, for which he could find no relief.

General Greenfield cured of a sprained ancle complicated with the rheumatism to a violent degree.

Mrs. Frielly cured of a rheumatic complaint of two years standing, accompanied with an inveterate scurvy that covered nearly the whole of her frame.

Mrs. Gordon cured of the palsy, from which she had entirely lost the use of her limbs.

Mr. George Baker cured of a shocking bruised leg and foot, from which he expected to have undergone amputation.

John Holt, Esq. cured of the gravel, which entirely deprived him of any rest.

Captain Wilson cured of a gleet of five years standing.

Mr. Baxter cured of a rheumatic complaint which had deprived him of the use of his limbs.

TAKE NOTICE.

DR. ROBERTSON'S
FAMILY MEDICINES,

Are put up in square flint glass bottles American manufactured, with these words impressed on the glass—Dr. Robertson's Family Medicine, prepared only by T. W. Dyott.

Each bottle of medicine has a pamphlet folded round it, and enclosed with a wrapper, sealed up with the proprietors' coat of arms, and a small label pasted on the outside cover, with these words printed, and signed with the proprietors' own hand writing:—*Observe that none are genuine without the signature of*

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

LIST OF AGENTS.

For the accommodation of the afflicted the following respectable agents are appointed, by the proprietor, for the sale of the above medicines.

Lancaster—*Dr.* Moore.
Pittsburgh.—J. P. & J. W. Skelton.
New-Brunswick.—Drake and Taylor.
New-York.—Jacob Schieffelin & Son, drug's.
Boston.—Ephraim Elliott, druggist.
Salem.—John Dabney, post-master.
Baltimore.—*Dr.* E. Ducatel, Market street; *Dr.* Love, Market space, and Messrs. Warner & Hanna, Market street.
Fell's Point.—Nathaniel Knight.
Georgetown.—Ninian Magruder, druggist.
Alexandria.—James Kennedy.
Norfolk.—Bonsal, Conrad & Co.
Petersburgh.—Somerville. Conrad & Co.
Charleston, S. C.—J. B. Dumoutet.

June 1, 1809.